

statutory blindness claims). Although we will request a medical source statement about what you can still do despite your impairment(s), the lack of the medical source statement will not make the report incomplete. See § 416.927.

(c) *Statements about what you can still do.* Statements about what you can still do (based on the medical source's findings on the factors under paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section) should describe, but are not limited to, the kinds of physical and mental capabilities listed below. See §§ 416.927 and 416.945(c).

(1) The medical source's opinion about your ability, despite your impairment(s), to do work-related activities such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, handling objects, hearing, speaking, and traveling; and

(2) In cases of mental impairment(s), the medical source's opinion about your ability to understand, to carry out and remember instructions, and to respond appropriately to supervision, coworkers, and work pressures in a work setting.

(3) If you are a child, the medical source's opinion about your functional limitations in learning, motor functioning, performing self-care activities, communicating, socializing, and completing tasks (and, if you are a newborn or young infant from birth to age 1, responsiveness to stimuli).

(d) *Completeness.* The medical evidence, including the clinical and laboratory findings, must be complete and detailed enough to allow us to make a determination about whether you are disabled or blind. It must allow us to determine—

(1) The nature and limiting effects of your impairment(s) for any period in question;

(2) The probable duration of your impairment; and

(3) Your residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities.

(e) *Information from other sources.* Information from other sources may also help us to understand how your impairment(s) affects your ability to work or, if you are a child, your ability to function independently, appropriately, and effectively in an age-appropriate man-

ner. Other sources may include, and are not limited to—

(1) Public and private social welfare agencies and social workers;

(2) Observations by people who know you (for example, spouses, parents and other caregivers, siblings, other relatives, friends or neighbors, clergy);

(3) Other practitioners (for example, nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants, naturopaths, and chiropractors);

(4) Therapists (for example, physical, occupational, or speech and language therapists); and

(5) Educational agencies and personnel (for example, school teachers, school psychologists who are not acceptable medical sources under paragraph (a), school counselors, preschools, early intervention teams, developmental centers, and daycare centers).

(f) *Evidence we need to establish statutory blindness.* If you are applying for benefits on the basis of statutory blindness, we will require an examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye or by an optometrist, whichever you may select.

[45 FR 55621, Aug. 20, 1980, as amended at 56 FR 5553, Feb. 11, 1991; 56 FR 36964, Aug. 1, 1991; 58 FR 47577, Sept. 9, 1993; 62 FR 6421, Feb. 11, 1997]

§ 416.914 When we will purchase existing evidence.

We need specific medical evidence to determine whether you are disabled or blind. We will pay for the medical evidence we request, if there is a charge. We will also be responsible for the cost of medical evidence we ask you to get.

§ 416.915 Where and how to submit evidence.

You may give us evidence about your impairment at any of our offices or at the office of any State agency authorized to make disability or blindness determinations. You may also give evidence to one of our employees authorized to accept evidence at another place. For more information about this, see subpart C of this part.